

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1789.

An ACT to regulate the COLLECTION of the Duties imposed by law on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States.

(Continued from our last.)

AND be it further enacted, That every port of entry established by this act, shall be a port of delivery also: Provided always, That no ship or vessel, not wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to unload at any port or place except the following, to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire; Portland, Falmouth, Dighton, Salem, Gloucester, Newbury-Port, Marblehead, Sherbourne, Boston, Plymouth, Wiscasset, Machias and Penobscot, in the state of Massachusetts; New-London or New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut; New-York; Perth Amboy or Burlington, in the state of New-Jersey; Philadelphia; Wilmington, New-Castle, and Port Penn, in the state of Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, Vienna, Oxford, George-Town on Potowmac, Chester-Town, Town-Creek, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, Digge's landing, Snow-Hill and Carrollburgh, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Kinfaie, Newport, Tappahannock, Port Royal, Fredericksburgh, Urbana, York-Town, West Point, Hampton, Bermuda-hundred, City-Point, Rocket's landing, Norfolk or Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Charleston, George-town, or Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; or in either of the districts of Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick or St. Mary's, in the state of Georgia; nor shall any ship or vessel arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, be admitted to enter at any other than the following ports, to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire; Boston, Newbury-Port, Salem, Gloucester, Portland or Falmouth, in the state of Massachusetts; New-London, or New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut; New-York; Perth Amboy; Philadelphia; Wilmington, in the state of Delaware; Baltimore-Town, Annapolis or George-Town, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Norfolk or Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Charleston, George-Town or Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; Sunbury or Savannah, in the state of Georgia: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel from making entry with the collector of any port or district, in which such ship or vessel may be owned, or from whence she may have sailed on such a voyage.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery only, in any of the following districts, to wit: Portland and Falmouth, Bath, Newbury-Port, New-London (except the port of Stonington in the said district) Norfolk and Portsmouth, Bermuda hundred and City-point, York-town or Tappahannock (except the port of Urbana in the said district) shall first come to the port of entry of such district, with his ship or vessel, and there make entry, deliver a manifest of her cargo, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, tonnage, port-fee and charges, in manner by this act provided, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and that any ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery in any other district, not under like restrictions by this act, or to either of the ports of Stonington, or Urbana, may first proceed to her port of delivery, and then make legal entry within the time by this act limited.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, if bound to the district of Nottingham, shall, before he passes by the port of Town-creek, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor of the said port, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel; if bound to any district on the Potowmack, shall, before he passes by the rivers St. Mary's and Yeocomico, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor at St. Mary's, or the collector at Yeocomico, as may be most convenient, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, including a declaration of the port at which the same is to be entered; if bound to the district of Tappahannock, shall, before he passes by the port of Urbana, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor for that port a like manifest; and if bound to the district of Bermuda-hundred or City-point, shall, before he passes by Elizabeth-river, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector of the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or with the collector for the port of Hampton, a like manifest; and the said surveyors and collectors respectively, shall, after registering the manifests, transmit the same, duly certified to have been so deposited, to the officer with whom the entries are to be made, without which certificate no such entry shall be received.

And be it further enacted, That the duties of the respective officers to be appointed by virtue of this act shall be as follows: At such of the ports to which there shall be appointed a collector, naval officer and surveyor, it shall be the duty of the collector to receive all reports, manifests and documents, made or exhibited to him by the master or commander of and ship or vessel, conformably to the regulations prescribed by this act; to make due entry and record in books to be kept for that purpose, all such manifests, and the packages, marks and numbers contained therein; to receive the entry of all ships and vessels, and of all the goods, wares and merchandize imported in such ships or vessels, together with the original invoices thereof; to estimate the duties payable thereon, and to endorse the same on each entry; to receive all monies paid for duties, and to take all bonds for securing the payment of duties; to grant all permits for the unloading and delivery of goods; to employ proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors, at the several ports within his district, together with such persons as shall be necessary to serve in the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue; to provide at the public expence, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the treasury department, store-houses for the safe keeping of goods, together with such scales, weights and measures as shall be deemed necessary, and to perform all other duties which shall be assigned to him by law. It shall be the duty of the naval officer to receive copies of all manifests, to estimate and record the duties on each entry made with the collector, and to correct any error made therein, before a permit to unload or deliver shall be granted; to countersign all permits and clearances granted by the collector. It shall be the duty of the surveyor to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers and gaugers within his district, and the employment of the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue; to go on board ships or vessels arriving within his district, or to put on board one or more inspectors; to ascertain by an hydrometer, what distilled spirits shall be of the proof of twenty-four degrees as of Jamaica proof, and to examine whether the goods imported are conformable to the entries thereof; and the said surveyors shall in all cases be subject to the control of the collector and naval-officer.

And be it further enacted, That every collector appointed in virtue of this act, in case of his necessary absence, sickness, or inability to execute the duties of his office, may appoint a deputy, duly authorized under his hand and seal, to execute and perform on his behalf all and singular the powers, functions and duties of collector of the district to which he the said principal is attached, who shall be answerable for the neglect of duty, or other misconduct of his said deputy in the execution of the office.

And be it further enacted, that in case of the disability or death of any collector, the duties and authorities vested in him by this act shall devolve on his deputy, if any such hath been appointed (for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable) and the said deputy shall exercise the authority and perform all the duties, until a successor shall be appointed. But in cases where no deputy is appointed, the authorities and duties of the disabled or deceased collector shall devolve upon the naval-officer of the same district, until a successor, duly authorized and sworn, shall enter upon the execution of the duties of the said office.

And be it further enacted, That at such of the ports established by this act, to which a collector and surveyor only are assigned, the said collector shall execute all the duties herein required to be done by the collector and naval-officer at other ports. That at such ports to which a collector only is assigned, such collector shall possess all the powers, and execute, as far as may be, all the duties prescribed to a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, at the ports where such officers are established; that at such ports of delivery only, to which a surveyor is assigned, it shall be his duty to receive and record the copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector; to enter and record all permits granted by such collector, distinguishing the gauge, weight, measure and quality of the goods specified therein; to take care that no goods be unladen or delivered from any ship or vessel without such permit, and to perform all other duties required to be done by a surveyor: That at such ports of delivery only, to which no surveyor is assigned, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to attend the unloading and delivery of goods, or in cases of necessity, to employ a proper person or persons for that purpose, who shall possess the power, and be entitled to the like compensation allowed to inspectors during the time they are employed. Every collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, shall attend in person at the port or district for which he is appointed, and before he enters on the execution of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation in the form following, to wit: "I, -----, do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully execute and perform all the duties of a ----- of the port or district of ----- according to law, and the best of my skill and ability." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered by any justice of the peace, and a certificate thereof, under the hand and seal of such justice, transmitted within three months thereafter to the comptroller of the treasury: Any collector, naval-officer or surveyor, failing herein, shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, recoverable with costs in any court having cognizance thereof, to the use of the informer. And no weigher, gauger, measurer or inspector, shall execute the duties of his office, until he shall have taken the above oath or affirmation.

And be it further enacted, That the collectors, naval-officers and surveyors to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall respectively keep fair and true accounts of all their transactions relative to their duty as officers of the customs, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department, or officer appointed by law to superintend the revenue of the United States; and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts, to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose: And the collectors of the different ports shall at all times pay to the order of the officer who shall be authorized to direct the same, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act (such monies as they are otherwise by this act directed to pay, only excepted) and shall also, once in every three months, or oftener, if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the department or officer before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That every master or other person, having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, bound to any port of the United States, from any foreign port or place, shall deliver upon demand, to any officer or other person lawfully authorized who shall first come on board his ship or vessel, two manifests, signed by the said master or person having command, and specifying in words (and not in figures) a true account of the loading which such ship or vessel had on board at the port from which she last sailed, and at the time of her sailing, or at any time since, the packages, marks and numbers, and noting thereon to what port in the United States such ship or vessel is bound, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom the goods are consigned, or in cases where the goods are shipped to order, the names of the shippers, noting the goods consigned to their order. One of which manifests, such officer, or other person, shall sign, and return to the master or other person having the charge of such ship or vessel, certifying thereon, as nearly as may be, the time when the same was produced, and that a like manifest was delivered to him; and shall transmit the other manifest to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel is bound.

And be it further enacted, That the master or other person, having the charge or command of any ship or vessel (ships and vessels of war excepted) coming into, or arriving in any of the ports or districts of the United States, or in any of the creeks or harbours thereof, shall, within forty eight hours after such arrival, repair to the office of the collector of the district where such vessel shall so arrive, and shall report to the said collector, the place from whence he last sailed, with the name and burthen of his ship or vessel, and shall deliver to such collector, two manifests, agreeably to the directions of this act, unless he shall before have delivered one manifest to some officer, or other person lawfully authorized in manner as herein before is required; in which case he shall deliver the manifest, certified as aforesaid, together with such documents as are usually furnished in the port from whence they came, and shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before the collector or other proper officer, which oath or affirmation he or they are authorized and required to administer, and shall be in the words following, to wit: "I, -----, do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that this is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true manifest of all the goods, wares and merchandize on board the -----, at the port from which she last sailed, at the time of her sailing or at any time since, and of which vessel I am at present master." And if the master or other person having charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall refuse or neglect to make entry, or deliver his manifests and documents, pursuant to the directions of this act, or to take the oath or affirmation herein prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each refusal or neglect.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize shall be unladen or delivered, from any ship or vessel, but in open day, or without a permit from the collector for that purpose; and if the master or commander of any ship or vessel shall suffer or permit the same, such master and commander, and every other person who shall be aiding or assisting in landing, removing, housing or otherwise securing the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars for every offence; shall moreover be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding seven years; and it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to advertise the names of all such persons in the public gazette of the state in which he resides, within twenty days after each respective conviction. And all goods, wares and merchandize, so landed or discharged, shall become forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs; and where the value thereof shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be subject to like forfeiture and seizure: Provided always, That if any ship or vessel, compelled by distress of weather, or other sufficient cause, shall put into any port or place of the United States, other than that to which she was actually destined, the master, or other person having command, shall, within forty eight hours next after his arrival, make report and deliver a true manifest of his cargo to the collector of the port or district; and moreover shall, within twenty-four hours, make protest in the usual form before a notary public or justice of the peace, of the cause and circumstances of such distress; and if it shall appear to the collector, that there is a necessity for unloading such ship or vessel, he shall grant permission, and appoint a proper officer to attend the unloading thereof; and all goods, wares and merchandize so unladen, shall be stored under the direction, and subject to the safe keeping of such collector; but if any part thereof shall be of a perishable nature, or it may be necessary to make sale of any part thereof to defray the expences of such vessel or cargo, the said collector shall grant a licence to the master, commander, or owner, to dispose of so much thereof as are perishable, or shall be necessary to defray such expences: Provided, That the duties thereon be first paid or secured: And provided also, That such necessity be made appear by the wardens of the port, or other persons legally authorized to certify the same; and where there are no such persons, by the affidavit of two reputable citizens of the neighbourhood, best acquainted with matters of that kind.

And be it further enacted, That every person having goods, wares or merchandize, in any ship or vessel, which shall arrive in any port of entry, or of delivery only, shall make entry with the collector of the port or district where the same shall arrive, of all such goods, wares and merchandize, specifying the number of packages, and the marks, numbers and contents of each (or if in bulk, the quantity and quality) together with an account of the net prime cost thereof; and shall moreover produce to the collector the original invoice or invoices, together with the bills of lading: And the said collector shall estimate and endorse the duties on the said entry, the party making such entry taking an oath or affirmation, that it contains the whole of the goods, wares and merchandize imported by him, or to him consigned in such ship or vessel, which shall then have come to his knowledge, and that the said invoice contains, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the net prime cost thereof, and that if he shall afterwards discover any other or greater quantity than is contained in such entry, he will make due report and entry thereof: And the said oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector, and the entry shall be subscribed by the person making the same. Provided, That in all cases where the party making entry shall reside ten miles or upwards from such port, the affidavit or affirmation of such party, taken before a justice of the peace, and by him endorsed on the original invoices, shall be as effectual as if administered and endorsed by the collector.

And be it further enacted, That all such entries so authenticated by the collector, together with a copy of the same made out by the party, shall, before any permit is granted for the landing of any goods, wares or merchandize therein contained, be examined by the naval-officer (where such officer is established) who shall countersign the same, and retaining one, shall return the other certified to the party, together with the bills of lading, and invoice or invoices; and on such certified entries being returned to the collector, and the duties thereon paid, or secured to be paid, he shall grant a permit for the unloading and landing the goods, wares and merchandize therein mentioned. And at such ports for which no naval-officer is appointed, the collector shall grant like permits for the unloading and landing of all such goods as shall be so entered, and the duties thereof paid or secured.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the collector, naval officer and surveyor, of any port of entry or delivery at which any ship or vessel may arrive, to put on board such ship or vessel one or more inspectors, who shall make known to the person having charge of such ship or vessel, the duties he is to perform by virtue of this act, and such inspector shall suffer no goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered without a permit from the proper officer, authorizing the same; and shall enter, in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the contents of each permit, specifying the marks and numbers of each package, and a description thereof, with the name of the person to whom such permit was granted; and if, at the expiration of fifteen working days after such ship or vessel shall begin to unload her cargo, there shall be found on board, any goods, wares or merchandize, the said inspectors shall take possession thereof, and deliver them to the collector of the district, or to such person as he shall authorize or appoint on his behalf to receive the said goods, taking his receipt for the same, and giving a certificate to the person having command, describing the packages, and their marks and numbers, so taken: And as soon as any ship or vessel is entirely unladen, he shall, with the collector and naval officer, compare the account and entries he has made of the goods unladen from such ship or vessel, with the manifest delivered to the collector, and if it appears that there are more goods than are specified in the said manifest, the same shall be endorsed thereon, with a description of the packages, their marks and numbers, or of such goods as may be in bulk, and the same shall be subscribed by such inspector, who is hereby directed to remain on board the said ship or vessel until she is discharged: Provided always, that the said limitation of fifteen days shall not extend to vessels laden with salt or coal, but if the master or owner of such vessels require longer time to discharge their cargoes, the wages of the inspector for every day's attendance exceeding the said fifteen days shall be paid by the master or owner. And if any goods, wares or merchandize, subject to duty, shall be removed from the wharf or place where the same may be landed, before they shall be weighed, or gauged (as the case may be) or without the consent of the collector, or other proper officer, all such goods, wares or merchandize, so removed shall be forfeited. All goods delivered to the collector in manner

whereof shall be kept at the charge and risk of the owner, for a term not exceeding nine months; and if within that time no claim be made for the same, an appraisal thereof shall be made by two or more reputable merchants, and lodged with the collector, who shall sell the same at public auction, and pay the proceeds, retaining the duties and charges thereon, into the treasury of the United States, there to remain for the use of the owner, who shall, upon due proof of his property, be entitled to receive the same; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or commander from all claim of the owner. Provided, That where entry shall have been duly made of such goods, the same shall not be appraised; and that where such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, on which duties are payable, shall receive damage during the voyage, or shall not be accompanied with the original invoice of their cost, it shall be lawful for the collector to appoint one merchant, and the owner or consignee another, who being sworn or affirmed by the collector, well and truly to appraise such goods, shall value them accordingly, and the duties upon such goods shall be estimated according to such valuation; and if any package, or any goods stowed in bulk, which shall have been entered as is herein before directed, shall not be duly delivered, or if any of the packages so entered shall not agree with the manifest, or if the manifest shall not agree with the delivery, in every such case the person having command shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, unless it shall appear that such disagreement was occasioned by unavoidable necessity or accident, and not with intention to defraud the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon all goods, wares and merchandize, at the place of importation, shall be estimated by adding twenty per cent. to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same; and ten per cent. on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place or country, exclusive of all charges.

And be it further enacted, That all foreign coins and currencies shall be estimated according to the following rates: each pound sterling of Great-Britain at four dollars, forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France at eighteen cents and an half; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands at thirty-nine cents; each mark banco of Hamburg at thirty-nine cents and one third; each rix dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents; each rix dollar of Sweden at one hundred cents; each ruble of Russia at one hundred cents; each real plate of Spain at ten cents; each millree of Portugal at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound sterling of Ireland at four dollars ten cents; each tale of China at one dollar forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India at one dollar ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal at fifty-five cents and a half; and all other denominations of money in value as near as may be to the said rates; and the invoices of all importations shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation shall be made, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted, That all duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, shall be paid by the importer, before a permit shall be granted for landing the same, unless the amount of such duties shall exceed fifty dollars, in which case it shall be at the option of the party making entry to secure the same by bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the collector, and made payable as followeth, to wit: For the duties upon all articles of West-India produce, within four months; for the duties upon all Madeira wines, within twelve months, and for the duties upon all other goods, within six months; but in any case the party making entry shall be at liberty to deposit with the collector any part of the goods, upon which such duties shall arise, of double the value, in the judgment of the collector, to secure the payment of the duties with the charges; which deposit the collector shall accept in lieu of such bond and security, and shall safely keep the goods so deposited, at the expense and risk of the party, for the term for which such bond would have been given, at the expiration whereof, unless the said deposit shall have been redeemed by the payment of the duties, the said goods shall be sold at public sale, and as much as shall be necessary applied to the payment of the said duties, and the residue, after deducting the charges which accrued, shall be paid to the owner or owners of such goods. Provided always, That where the amount of duties shall exceed fifty dollars, a discount shall be allowed for prompt payment, after the rate of ten per centum per annum, on the amount of such excess: And provided also, That no person whose bond for the payment of duties is due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a future credit with the collector, until such bond shall be fully paid or discharged.

[To be continued.]

Proceedings of Congress.

House of Representatives of the United States.

FRIDAY, August 7, 1789.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for the further encouragement of the navigation and commerce of the United States. This motion was adopted, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Burke, appointed.

A message was received from the President by the Honorable General Knox, Secretary at War, which being read, is in the following words:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE business which has hitherto been under the consideration of Congress, has been of so much importance, that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to any other subject. But the disputes which exist between some of the United States and several powerful tribes of Indians within the limits of the Union, and the hostilities which have in several instances been committed on the frontiers, seem to require the immediate interposition of the general government.

I have therefore directed the several statements and papers, which have been submitted to me on this subject by General Knox, to be laid before you for your information.

While the measures of government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard should be extended to those Indian Tribes, whose happiness, in the course of events, so materially depends on the national justice and humanity of the United States.

If it should be the judgment of Congress, that it would be most expedient to terminate all differences in the southern district, and to lay the foundation for future confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian Tribes in that quarter, I think proper to suggest the consideration of the expediency of instituting a temporary commission for that purpose, to consist of three persons, whose authority shall expire with the occasion.

How far such a measure, unassisted by posts, would be competent to the establishment and preservation of peace and tranquility on the frontiers, is also a matter which merits your serious consideration.

Along with this object I am induced to suggest another, with the national importance and necessity of which I am deeply impressed; I mean some uniform and effective system for the militia of the United States. It is unnecessary to offer arguments in recommendation of a measure, on which the honor, safety and well-being of our country so evidently and so essentially depend.

But it may not be amiss to observe, that I am particularly anxious it should receive as early attention as circumstances will admit; because it is now in our power to avail ourselves of the

military knowledge disseminated through the several states by means of the many well instructed officers and soldiers of the late army, a resource which is daily diminishing by deaths and other causes.

To suffer this peculiar advantage to pass away unimproved, would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unless, unfortunately, we should again be involved in a long and arduous war.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New York, August 7, 1789.

Sundry papers accompanied the message, which, together with the said message, was committed to a committee of the whole House.

Another message was received from the President, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with three acts of Congress, to which the President has affixed his approbation and signature, viz.---The bill for establishing light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers---the bill for establishing the government of the Western Territory, and the bill for establishing the War Department.

The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to the members and officers of the two Houses, was read---a motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that the same should be recommitted; this motion was seconded by several members, which brought on a debate.

The question for the recommitment was determined in the affirmative, and the House immediately went into a committee of the whole.---The several clauses of the bill were then discussed, and the following amendments agreed to, viz. In stead of two days pay as an allowance for twenty miles distance from the seat of government---six dollars for every twenty-five miles, was adopted---by which the speaker is, in this respect, put on an equality with the other members.

The allowance of 730 dollars to the door-keepers was struck out, and 3 dollars a day, during the session, for himself, and such labourers as he may find it necessary to employ, was voted.---The other articles stand as agreed to yesterday: the discussion being finished, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the amendments, which were acceded to by the House, and the bill was again ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

SATURDAY, August 8, 1789.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the state of the Union.

The message of the President, and the papers accompanying the same, having been taken into consideration---it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pass, providing for the necessary expenses attending any negotiations or treaties which may be held with the Indian Tribes, or attending the appointment of commissioners for those purposes.

Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames and Mr. Moore, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pass, providing a proper system of regulations for the militia of the United States.

Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Heister and Mr. Matthews, were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

The resolutions were approved by the House.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, August 10, 1789.

A petition of John M'Pherson, relative to some improvements he has made in the method of preserving buildings, &c. from the fatal effects of lightning, was read, and laid on the table.

The bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of Congress and their immediate officers, was read a third time, when, on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Goodhue.

Affirmatives.---Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Seney, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, 30.

Negatives.---Messrs. Ames, Boudinot, Cadwalader, Floyd, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Harthorn, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Van Rensselaer, Sedgwick, Sylvester, Thatcher, 16.

The amendments of the Senate to the treasury bill were taken up, and a resolution for demanding a conference entered into.

Mr. Madison, Mr. Fitzsimons, and Mr. Boudinot were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the house.

The following message from the President was delivered to the House by the Honourable General Knox:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE directed a statement of the troops in the service of the United States to be laid before you for your information.

These troops were raised by virtue of the resolves of Congress of the 20th October, 1786, and the 3d of October, 1787, in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hostile Indians; to prevent all intrusions on the public lands; and to facilitate the surveying and settling the same, for the purpose of reducing the public debt.

As these important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is necessary that the establishment thereof should, in all respects, be conformed by law, to the constitution of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-York, August 10.

A statement of the troops was handed to the Speaker with the message.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot; and the report of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, were severally read a second time.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Mr. Ellicot was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had consented to a conference, and appointed Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lee and Mr. Strong, a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Ames, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for providing for the expenses of the Indian treaties, &c.

TUESDAY, August 11, 1789.

The House went into a committee on the bill, providing for the expense of making a treaty or treaties with the Indians now in hostility with the United States: after making some amendments, a question arose, on the motion to strike out the clause limiting the number of commissioners to be employed in the treaties.

The motion was grounded on the principle, that the matter was properly in the province of the executive, who had by the constitution the power of making treaties. After a considerable contest, the motion was carried by a great majority, and the committee rose and reported.

The message received from the President yesterday was read, and referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. Mr. Jackson then brought forward his clause, in the form of a resolution, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wadsworth, of the joint committee appointed to consider and report when it will be convenient for Congress to adjourn---also to report what business, now before Congress, must be necessarily attended to previous to a recess, brought in a report to this effect:---That it will be proper and convenient for Congress to adjourn on the twelfth of September next---and that, postponing other business till the next session, it will be necessary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

The bills for establishing the Treasury, and judicial departments.

To regulate the coasting trade.

For allowing compensations to the President, and Vice-President.

For allowing compensations to the members, and officers of both Houses of Congress.

For providing for the expenses of negotiations and treating with the Indians.

Also the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot.

And on the subject of amendments.

The bills to regulate the punishment of crimes.

To regulate process in the federal courts, and fees in the same.

The salaries of the Judges.

The salaries of the Executive Officers.

And the bill for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1789.

The House took up the bill providing for the expenses attending the negotiations with the Indian tribes.

In this bill it was resolved that dollars from the monies raised by impost should be appropriated to the defrayment of these expenses, and on motion the blank was filled up with 40000. The yeas and nays were called on this motion.

Affirmative.---Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Clymer, Coles, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sylvester, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop, 28.

Negative.---Messrs. Ames, Boudinot, Carroll, Floyd, Gerry, Gilman, Grout, Harthorn, Heister, Leonard, Livermore, Moore, Parke, Partridge, Rensselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Smith, (M.) Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, 23.

It was then moved that there should be an allowance of 8 dollars a day to the commissioners, for their actual services during the treaty.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1789.

Mr. Lee moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order to take up the report of the special committee on the subject of amendments to the constitution. This motion was opposed by a number of members. It was objected that the period proposed for adjournment was approaching; that many subjects of present and pressing importance were still before the House undecided; that the government was not yet organized, particularly the judiciary had not been passed, and thereby the laws which had been already enacted were without a sanction, and destitute of force; that the establishment of the judicial system, as a part of government itself, and to give effect to the revenue laws, ought to precede all other matters of lengthy discussion. It was a subject which would require considerable time and a very deliberate attention; it was contended that one or the other of these great objects must be sacrificed for the present.---That the present session would not be lengthy enough to do justice to both, and to transact such other business as was of immediate moment, such as the establishment of a land-office, &c. The disadvantage and absurdity of postponing the judicial was dwelt upon in a particular manner, and set in its full light.

Mr. Madison, on the other hand, contended warmly for taking up the subject of amendments as of the first consequence. He said it had been deferred some time, tho' brought forward at an early stage; it ought to have been one of the first objects of the legislature, and he was convinced that if it passed over this session the people would be disappointed and alarmed. It was an indispensable duty due to the people of the United States, that something should be done early to quiet their apprehensions.

The question on the motion of Mr. Lee being put, was carried in the affirmative.

The House then went into a committee.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.---

The Clerk then read the amendments proposed by the committee; the first of which is the following, viz. In the introductory paragraph of the constitution, before the words, "We the people," add "Government being intended for the benefit of the people, and the rightful establishment thereof being derived from their authority alone."

Mr. Sherman rose, and moved that this clause be struck out, and that a declaration similar in substance, which he read in his place, and preceding the amendments to be made, be annexed to the constitution; he grounded his motion on the propriety of making the amendments supplemental to the constitution and not incorporating them in the body of the instrument; he said it was his wish not to alter, by authority of Congress, the original instrument itself, which was made by authority of the people; that this House had no right, and that it would be a measure full of difficulties; there was no right, because any alterations of the individual articles of the constitution was a repeal of the constitution; that the House had no possible power of repealing, or if they had, the authority on which the House acted, from that moment ceased; and they had no right to make a new constitution, or to do any act whatsoever. The original form of the constitution ought to remain inviolate, and all amendments which the Congress were authorized to make were only legislative acts, which ought to be detached from the constitution and be supplementary to it.

Mr. Sherman was supported by Mr. Stone, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Jackson, and opposed by Mr. Madison, Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Page, Mr. Gerry, and several others. A long and animated debate ensued.

The reasoning on both sides was copious, very ingenious and interesting. The question at length was carried in the negative.

A doubt being suggested by a member, whether, as the constitution required a recommendation of amendments to be made by two thirds of each House, it was not also necessary that two thirds of the committee of the whole House should agree in reporting amendments.

This question of order being referred to the chair, was determined in the negative, viz. that a majority of the committee was sufficient in order to report amendments to the House. An appeal was then made from the opinion of the chair to the House, and the decision was confirmed.

The committee rose, and leave was granted to sit again to-morrow. Then the House adjourned.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the last general election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, by a respectable number of votes, emboldens me to solicit the continuance of your votes and interests at the ensuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged humble servant,

WILLIAM WIL.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1789.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE subscriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are six valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the lessee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. The Furnace would suit a Forge Master, to make pigs for his own use, and some castings which he might do by two or three months blast, with only the addition of two teams to those he must have for his forge, as there is every year a sufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for so short a blast, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. † RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

S A V A N N A H, July 9.

S I R, Rock-Landing, 28th June, 1789.

IT is with pleasure we have it in our power to inform you of the pacific disposition of the Creek Indians. We have the strongest assurances from Mr. McGillivray, and all the Chiefs and Headmen of the Nation, that no depredations of any kind will in future be committed, and that they will in a body attend the Treaty at the time we shall appoint. The copy of Mr. McGillivray's letter to Mr. Galphin, which we do ourselves the honor of enclosing, will point out the reasons why they have not attended at this time.

The Indians have appointed their Busking earlier this year than formerly, to be ready for the treaty, which, after mature deliberation, and the opinion and wish of Mr. John Galphin, we have thought it best to fix the time of treating, at this place, for the 15th of September, when a sufficient supply of new corn may be produced in this neighbourhood at a moderate price.

The prisoners, now in the nation, are to be sent as soon as possible to this place, in order to be delivered up: negroes come under this description.

We have determined to let the stores remain on this ground; therefore a sufficient guard will be necessary, and which we request your honor will be pleased to order.

We have the honor to be, Sir, with due respect,

Your Honor's obedient servants,

ANDREW PICKENS,

H. OZBORNE.

His Honor George Walton, Esq;
Governor of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, twenty-three members of that honorable body met, but not being a quorum, adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

The adoption of the new federal constitution may be justly considered as the beginning of political reformation in the United States. That measure remedied the faults in our continental system. The state of Georgia followed next, in revising her state constitution, and though it is yet far from perfect, many of the evils of their old constitution are diminished or done away. The state of South-Carolina has followed next, and the legislature has unanimously determined to call a convention. Pennsylvania seems, though not unanimously, yet by a very great majority, also disposed to call a Convention for the same purpose, and there is no doubt but Virginia will do the same, and thus by degrees we shall get into more perfect order. If the Convention of Pennsylvania should be chosen at the next general election and meet in December or January, and after forming the plan of a new constitution, they should adjourn to March to meet again in July, the constitution might be published, and the people might have time to consider and communicate their sentiments upon it. There seems good reason to believe that this mode of proceeding will be thought prudent and expedient, and that it will be generally satisfactory to the people. This will give time to introduce those points which the amendments now proposing by Congress may require.

With what face, says a correspondent, can a man hold forth encouragement to the citizens of the United States, to quit their liberty and republican forms of government for the despotism of Spain, on the Mississippi?—It is certain there are no lands in the world superior to those which are now vacant in New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It ought to be known further, that no title is ever given by the King of Spain to a foot of soil. The improvements upon it alone are the property of the person who cultivates it. It used to be said, that all nations in the world would learn from the success of the Americans to assert their liberties, but this cannot happen, when they read in our papers that our citizens are disgusted with what has cost them so much blood and treasure, and are selling themselves to Spanish masters a thousand miles from home.

From Carlisle we learn, that on Saturday, the first inst. about four o'clock P. M. they had the most violent hurricane, tempest, or thunder-storm, ever known in those parts. The lightning appeared remarkably red, and followed in quick succession, so as to appear one sheet of flame. A very considerable quantity of hail fell, and such abundance of rain, with a most impetuous wind, that threatened to lay the whole town in ruins; happily, however, the damages were much less than apprehended. The new brick house belonging to the Rev. Dr. Davidson, was the first sufferer, great part of the roof was carried over Mr. Patton's house, at a small distance, and greatly injured it, so that it was left in much the same condition as the Doctor's. About a fourth part of the roof on the north side of the Presbyterian church, with the weighty cornice, were carried away and thrown on the ground some hundred yards distance, damaging several smaller buildings, throwing down fences, &c. happily, through the good providence of God, we do not hear of any lives being lost, or any personal damage worth mentioning.

Extract of a letter from Accomack county, Virginia, dated July 30.

"On Saturday night, the 26th inst. came on Gargotha beach, about the lat. 38, N. six seamen in an open boat, by name, Benjamin Cawley, Thomas Brown, John McKunn, Peter Joseph, Lewis Brandoe and Matt. Turan. They inform, that on the Thursday night preceding their landing, they, together with their Captain, Mate and four other men, who betook themselves to another boat, abandoned the brig Maria, Capt. Sebastian Oliver, from Port-au-Prince, bound to New-York; that they kept in company with the Captain and his boat's crew until about 24 hours before they reached the shore, when they were obliged to put away on account of a high wind and leakiness of the boat, these men having been refreshed by the inhabitants, are gone on their way to Norfolk. They say that the brig foundered near the Gulf Stream, in about lat. 39; and they suppose the other part of the crew, if safe, to have landed a little to the southward of Cape Henlopen."

One of the above seamen (after their arrival at Norfolk) having by his conduct raised suspicions in the breast of the landlord that he had committed some criminal act, and from those suspicions he examined into the bundles of the seamen at his house, and found a quantity of valuable linen and other cloaths made up, which convinced him that they had committed a robbery; he therefore gave information to a magistrate, who attended at the house with a constable, and secured the fellow most suspected, an Irishman, by birth, who confessed that they had thrown their captain overboard; the cook upon discovering it, attempted to save him by throwing over a rope which he seized, by which with assistance he might have been brought on board but for their sending the cook after him, both of them perished in their preference; that the rest of the crew proceeded to distribute the goods and effects of the captain which were portable; and after doing this they proceeded for the land; that as soon as they got near the shore, and in good weather, they scuttled the vessel, took to the boat, and landed as described in the letter from Accomack; they were all seized and safely lodged in Norfolk county goal.

In a London paper of the 10th of June, brought by the ship Fair Penitent, arrived at Norfolk from Port Glasgow, there is a manifesto from England to Denmark, intimating, "Should the Danes assist the Russians, Great-Britain will look on it as a declaration of war, and will attack them immediately." Britain has likewise ordered a fleet of twenty sail of the line into the Baltic, as a fleet of observation.

Five sail of French men of war arrived in the Chesapeake on Friday evening last from the West-Indies.

We hear from Boston, that on the evening of Tuesday se'n-night, the naval and excise offices in that town were broke open by a gang of thieves, but finding no booty, they proceeded to the

store of Samuel W. Hunt, adjoining said offices, where they stole goods to the amount of twenty dollars, and made off undisturbed.

On Saturday se'n-night died, Rowland Evans, Esquire, of this city, in the seventy-second year of his age. Previous to the revolution this gentleman was for many years a member of the Legislature and a Justice of the Peace, both of which he filled with great ability, dignity and applause. And since the conclusion of the war he was appointed one of the Trustees of the general loan-office of this commonwealth, which he held to the time of his death, and on Sunday following a great assemblage of people attended at the deposit of his remains in the Quakers burial-ground, in this place.

Died, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. Mrs. Celia Magens, the amiable consort of Mr. Thomas Magens, late of the island of St. Thomas, merchant;—and on Wednesday her remains, attended by a large concourse of respectable citizens, were interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground in Arch-street. The observation of Mr. Pope crowds upon the recollection of all who knew her and deplore her loss.-----

"So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
"So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
"Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
"The Saint sustain'd it, but the Woman dy'd."

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

AS some members of the Assembly voted at the last session against calling a Convention on account of the singularity of the measure, it is hoped they will feel satisfaction in seeing that two other states, Georgia and South-Carolina, have determined in favor of calling Conventions to conform their respective constitutions to that of the United States, and otherwise to revise and amend them.

A. B.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MR. BROWN,

MANY, and sensible objections have been made against the high salaries of the members of Congress, and officers of the new government. But some compassion is due to our rulers. They fit in a town filled chiefly with the friends and adherents of Great Britain, who constantly buzz in their ears British ideas of salaries---rank---drefs, and equipage, and which, from the want of better information, our delegates mistake for the sense of the United States. The newspapers, which in other states are the vehicles of the opinions and complaints of the people, will never contain original strictures upon any of the acts of Congress, while the citizens of New-York make the residence of Congress among them their first object. These considerations show the necessity of Congress immediately fixing upon a place of permanent residence, otherwise our liberties may be sacrificed to the hospitable cards and tea-parties of the citizens of New-York.

A TRAVELLER.

To the PHILADELPHIA COUNTY SOCIETY, for the promotion of AGRICULTURE and domestic MANUFACTURES.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with pleasure I communicate an experiment I lately made, to discover the best method of raising young hogs: Having frequently been informed that Pigs would thrive best to be turned into a good clover field with the sow, but which was never verified by my own observation, I was induced to make the following accurate experiment.

A few two years old, of the English and Guinea breed, had seven pigs; at a month old, in a state proper to make good roasters, I selected three of the best and put them with the sow into a field of ten acres, very luxuriant with red and white clover, with some little timothy and blue-grass; in short they could not be in better pasture, to this they had the advantage of shade, a fine spring of water to drink or wallow in at pleasure, and the common wash of the kitchen; their weight when turned out was 11, 12 and 13lb. the remaining four were put in a stable by themselves, they had plenty of clean straw and as much skimmed milk as they could drink, the weight of three of them was 9, 10 and 13lb. the result of the experiment was, that in three weeks time from their being put up, those with the sow with all the advantages above mentioned and the milk of the seven, weighed 16, 17 and 19lb. the three in the stable, 25, 22 and 19lb. which together make 14 pounds weight in favor of the latter, to which we should also add the four pounds against them when put up, which added make 18lbs. superior to the former.

Our Farmers, in general, are too negligent of their young stock of every kind, it is customary for them to suffer the mother and young to shift for themselves; all animals grow in the inverse ratio to their age, and therefore the younger they are, the more necessary to give them plenty of food, if you desire them to acquire the full growth of which their nature is capable. An animal stunted when young never thrives afterwards equal to those which have had justice done them. I am satisfied from a little experience, that a stricter attention to the raising of our cattle and stock of all kind would give us a breed on our farms equal to any in the world, and would at the same time add greatly to our own wealth and that of our country.

I am Gentlemen, Your Friend,

GEORGE LOGAN.

Stenton, June 25, 1789.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

A Correspondent, through the medium of your paper, begs leave to inform the public of a curious election held at White Marsh School last week, for the appointment of a Schoolmaster, where it clearly appeared, that the spirit of enmity and malevolence, against that respectable part of the community called Quakers, were again evidently discovered in what is commonly termed the hot headed or constitutional party; it appeared the trustees were equally divided in their choice, and had referred the matter to the inhabitants for their decision by ballot; two candidates appeared, the one a friend, who was in every respect qualified, and was allowed the most eligible with universal applause, the other being of a different persuasion, his imperfections were winked at, being one of their own party; and notwithstanding there is a legacy of £ 500 left by a judicious friend, for the encouragement and promotion of the school, which was the first institution thereof, the annuity to be applied for the general benefit of the inhabitants without any distinction, yet so ungenerous and ungrateful were their leading men, as not to suffer one of that denomination to be employed as a teacher, although they now candidly acknowledged the other to be so far preferable as that no other candidate dare venture to shew the least specimen of their performances they accordingly selected themselves in a parade at some distance from the school, and deliberately resolved to carry their proposed teacher, with the assistance of divers ignorant and uninterested persons, who were led as dupes by the nose to the prevalence and unrequited claims of that party spirit, to the disgraceful hazard of not receiving equal justice done them and their fellow subscribers in the scholastic tuition of their children.

August 18, 1789.

SPECTATORUM.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Chester.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the respectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing election, earnestly desiring your votes and interest for the same, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by
Your assured Friend,
JESSE MARIS.

Eight Month 11th, 1789.

* * Notice is hereby given, That

there will be a meeting of the Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, on TUESDAY, the 6th of October next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael. Philad. Aug. 8, 1789. BENJ. MOORE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS, For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton, The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS;
With the APOCRYPHA and MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and also the scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spanish Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, Printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Extract from the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

"The General Assembly, considering the importance of preserving faithful and correct impressions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the state of New-Jersey, proposes to make an impression of the Old and New Testaments, and wishes the countenance and support of all denominations of christians:--

"On motion, Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, in order to give effect to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joshua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander McWhorter, Mr. James F. Armstrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilf, Dr. Patrick Allison, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moses Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. McCaulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's proposals before their respective Presbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Assembly, that a person or persons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or supplied, to procure subscriptions; and that the Presbyteries transmit by their Commissioners to the next General Assembly the number of subscribers.

"The General Assembly also confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, that Dr. John Witbespoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armstrong, be a committee to confer with any such committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to revise and correct the proof-sheets, and, if necessary, to fix upon the most correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impression; and that the said committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Osterwald's notes, if not inconsistent with the views of other Denominations of christians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it in such a manner as may best promote the publication.

"The General Assembly, desirous to spread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earnestly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk
of the General Assembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, August 8th, 1789.

"Proposals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Isaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and satisfactory information was given them as to the proposer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon

"Resolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, That the members of this Convention will assist Mr. Collins in the procuring of subscriptions."

Philadelphia, August 8, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 22d inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story stone messuage or tenement, and plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Abington, and county of Philadelphia, beginning at a corner post standing by land formerly in the tenure of John Roberts, extending thence northwest 167 perches by the same land to a post by another corner, thence northeast by land formerly in the tenure of Silas Crispin 129 perches and a half to a corner post, thence southeast by land formerly belonging to Philip Thleman, 167 perches to another corner post, thence southwest by land lately belonging to John Sibley 129 perches and a half perch to the place of beginning, containing 135 acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances; there is on said place a barn, stable, orchard, meadow, and about 40 acres thereof woodland, lays high Abington Meeting-house, and near the old York road, about 12 miles from the city: taken in execution as the property of Thomas Dungan, and to be sold by

JAMES ASH, sheriff.

N. B. The Premises will be shewn by Moses Shepherd, who lives near the same, or the tenant residing thereon.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Griffith, deceased, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Bristol, whereon Thomas Griffith formerly lived, containing 200 acres, is well proportioned with plough land, meadow and woodland, there are on the premises a good two story stone house, a stone milk-house over a good spring of water, a frame barn, with other out buildings, an orchard of about 200 bearing apple trees, also a variety of cherry and other fruit trees; it is bounded by lands of George Fox, John Nice and others, is about 7 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Frankford, and 3 from Germantown. The conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given on the premises, by

JOSEPH SPENCER, and)
JOSEPH HAIGHT,) Executors.
Aug. 10.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Whitmarsh township, Montgomery county, on Sunday, the 16th instant, an indentured servant man, named MOSES COX, country born, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim built, is of a sandy complexion, his hair inclining much to red had on and took with him, a white corduroy jacket, with a whitish woolen back to it, a pair of jean breeches, a pair of white and blue striped cotton trousers, calf-skin shoes almost new, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said runaway, so that his master can get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
August 18, 1789. HENRY SCHEET.

MRS. PINE'S Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies instructed in every useful and ornamental accomplishment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Music, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine. The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-street, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each person.

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable Plantation, situate in East-town township, Chester county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Spread Eagle, on Lancaster road, containing 150 acres, whereon are erected a good stone dwelling-house, with two rooms below and three above; stone kitchen, a stream of water running by the door, a large stone spring-house, with one story above for grain, done in the best manner, a large frame barn, sufficient to hold all the grain, a stone shed 50 feet long and 18 feet wide, two stories high, done off for horses and cows in the best manner; 300 grafted apple-trees of the best kind, maydukes, plum-trees and 200 cherry-trees, 20 acres of watered meadow, and 60 acres of good woodland, the plough-land as good as any in the county, all in good repair.

Likewise to be sold, another valuable Plantation, in Marple township, Chester county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing 130 acres, with a stone dwelling-house, log kitchen and log barn, a good well of water near the door, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, 15 acres of watered meadow, and ten acres more can be made and watered, and 50 acres of good woodland; there are two streams of water running thro' the land, sufficient for a grist-mill and saw-mill, with twenty feet fall; this place joins Dr. Bernard Vanleer's land. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, at Reading Forge, or to ALEXANDER CLAY, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL VANLEER.

WHEREAS Mary Fenimore, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board. This is to forewarn any person to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ABRAHAM FENIMORE.
Philadelphia, August 8, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Bryan, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And those having any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Administrator.

Chester county, August 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house in West Chester, on Monday, the 24th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of New-London, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Floyd, Isaac Montgomery, John Henderson, William Clinton and Robert Cain. Seized, taken in execution as the estate of Robert Montgomery and wife, and to be sold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Court-House at West-Chester, in the county of Chester, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of Pike-land, situate in the said county of Chester, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, beginning at a marked hickory, standing on the west side of the river Schuylkill, in the county of Chester; from thence running south-west by a line of marked trees, 3572 perches to a post set in the ground, near a marked hickory tree; from thence north-west by a line of marked trees, 870 perches to another post set in the ground near a marked oak; from thence north-east by a line of marked trees, 1032 perches to another post set in the ground, between a black-oak and a white-oak, marked; from thence south-east, 435 perches to another post set in the ground; from thence north east by a line of marked trees 1900 perches to another post set in the ground, standing by the said river Schuylkill, and from thence running by the several courses of the said river, the several distances of the said several courses, amounting in all to 602 perches, to the first mentioned hickory tree, the place of beginning; containing in the whole the quantity of 10116 acres, be the same more or less; on which tract are several mills, and a great number of very valuable buildings and well improved farms. The whole seized and taken in execution, on a judgment obtained in the supreme court, by Samuel Hoare, against Andrew Allen and Sarah his wife, and others, the terretenants of the said tract.

The terms of sale are as follow: One third of the purchase-money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days after sale. But if default shall be made in payment of the one third of the purchase-money, as aforesaid, the land will be set up again immediately.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the house of Mr. Weber, in Montgomery township, a certain messuage, plantation or tract of 100 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by land of Evan Jones, and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Bruner, and to be sold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 21st of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. John Witz, in Potts-town, a certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, containing one quarter of an acre, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Potts-town, adjoining lands of General St. Clair and Henry Toland. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Childs, deceased, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 22d of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. -----, in New Hanover township, a certain messuage, plantation or tract of 50 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by land of Philip Yost and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Reifsnnyder, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

THE creditors of John Garrett,

who are entitled to a dividend in the property assigned to us, the subscribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are requested to furnish their respective accounts, duly attested, on or before the 24th day of August next.

Philadelphia, July 25th, 1789. N. B. Those who do not bring in their accounts on or before the above mentioned time will be excluded from a dividend.

To be Sold by the Subscribers,

The following Tracts of Land, in the State of Pennsylvania:

TWENTY tracts (containing about 6000 acres) of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chilisquequi, in the forks of the Susquehanna, about 15 miles from Sunbury, the county town of Northumberland, (adjoining land of James Tilghman, Esq; Valentine Messersmith, Oliver Cary, and Turbut Francis, and lately the property of Samuel Purviance;) which, from its favourable situation, at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become a very considerable commercial town. The quality of said land is excellent, surpassed by few of equal extent in the new purchase, being a rich mould on a limestone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow ground; the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of springs, besides the different branches of the Chilisquequi creek, on one of which, near the center of the tract, is a very good mill-seat. The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market at a trifling expence, by the navigation of the Susquehanna, being only five or six miles distant from the east, and 7 or 8 from the west branch of that river. The whole of this tract has been accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner into plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water, and will afford a most desirable settlement for a number of families. Patents will be obtained previous to making the purchasers a deed, and an indisputable title given by the subscribers, who will attend at Sunbury during the August Court of Common Pleas, which will be on the fourth Tuesday in August. A reasonable credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. For further particulars enquire of Col. William Wilson, or Thomas Grant, Esq; at Sunbury.

Philad. July 26, 1789.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
FRANCIS WEST,
GEORGE BICKHAM.

CAME to the subscriber, in Norriton township, Montgomery county, in July last, a red and white MILK COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM SHANNON.



JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north west corner of Market and Third-streets, where he continues to carry on his business in the most extensive manner, warranting all goods sold by him to be of the best quality, and at the most reasonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies best buckskin riding gloves,
Ditto best beaver gloves,
Best white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies best linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemen's furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths best buck and sheep-skin breeches,
Deerskins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the use of fadlers,
White skins for the use of fadlers and shoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and shammy skins, &c.
Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the shortest notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.
Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Drinker,

At his STORE in Water-street, a few doors above Arch-street,
A variety of Iron Castings;

CONSISTING of pots, from one to eight gallons, kettles of several sizes, Dutch ovens round and oval, skillets, stew pans, tea-kettles, bake plates, cart boxes, fish weights, scale weights, fan cogs, branding irons for flour, No. 2, 196, &c. As he proposes to decline the manufacturing many of the above articles in future, the stock on hand of such, which is considerable, and in general neat patterns and well made, will be sold in quantities, at low rates. He purposes to keep a supply of Pot-Ash Kettles, and Kettles of a proper form and size for the making of sugar from the Maple Tree; forge hammers, run from an air furnace, and the metal carefully tempered for this use, and may be generally had of him, and rollers for flitting mills are cast with like care at said furnace.

A quantity of low priced Irish linens, and a variety of Printed Linens and Linen Handkerchiefs; also Live Feathers, and a late Importation of Quills, suited for schools and compting-houses, to be sold at same place.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, two boys, one a Negro named CUFF, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, limps with his left leg, owing to a cut with an axe, which appears by a considerable scar on his ankle. The other a white boy, named Jacob Embley, about 15 years of age, sandy complexion, 5 feet high, pretty well set. They took with them when they went away, two hats, one a fur, the other wool, one deep blue coat pretty much worn, three jackets, one of white linen, three shirts home made, two pair of tow trowsers, one ditto striped, two cotton handkerchiefs, one blue and white, the other red and white, a new tow frock, two pair of half worn shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servants in any gaol, so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Fifty Shillings for either, paid by SAMUEL WESCOTT.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking them away at their peril.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-house in Second-street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New Jersey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the township of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Musconetcong with the Delaware. This tract is situated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, those on the Delaware have every advantage of the shad fishery, and other fish in their seasons, and the road to Durham in Pennsylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the crossing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a saw and grist mill on this tract the seat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchased of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it constant employment; it is likewise a fine situation for a country store, the road to Durham, and the river road to Easton, crossing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under lease for a year, from the 25th of March last, at the annual rent of £ 519.

A tract in the township of Greenwich, in the county of Sussex, likewise called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 360 acres, divided into six farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles distance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original survey, but are now possessed by persons claiming under a survey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they must eventually give place. This tract of land is situated about three miles above the last mentioned tract, about four miles distant from Delaware at Easton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public house called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premises. No lands in New-Jersey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and these farms are inferior to none in the township, they abound in limestone, and are capable of high improvements. In their present state they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leases for one year from 25th of March last.

The situation of this estate, so commodious to the river Delaware, renders the transportation of all its produce to Philadelphia easy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunswick, and about the same distance from Trenton, the two most considerable market towns in New-Jersey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchase of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leases for the usual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a speculator, as it seems at present most suitable to have it sold in such lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the prospect, not very distant, of a federal city being built within about 40 miles distance from it by water, is no small addition to its value.

John Sinclair, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will shew the lands to those who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a state of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Esquire, Notary Public, Front-street, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunswick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of those who incline to purchase.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

The Mount Clare Mills

(Situate within two miles of Baltimore town, and have water carriage for small vessels to the mill door)

ARE now in excellent order, and will be let, or grind by the year for any person that will contract for a quantity, either for a certain sum per hundred bushels, or for a portion of the grain, as may be agreed upon by the parties. Any persons inclining to contract may apply to THOMAS BROWN, who lives at the mills, and has the management of them.

Proposals by letter, directed to Thomas Brown, will be attended to.

Baltimore county, Maryland, July, 1789.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, March 16th, 1789. P. M.

THE report on the petitions of 1422 inhabitants of Chester county, read March 5th, was read the second time: Whereupon Resolved, That the petitions praying for a division of Chester county be published, for four weeks, in one of the news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The PETITION of the undersigned, Inhabitants of the borough and township of Chester, in the county of Chester,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners labour under very many and great inconveniences and hardships, occasioned by the removal of the Courts of Justice from the said Borough and Township to the Turks-head, in Goshen township. Among a variety that might be enumerated, your Petitioners beg leave to mention, that by a grant made by the first worthy Founder of Pennsylvania to the inhabitants of this place, in order to induce them to found a settlement here, it was expressly ordained that all the Courts of Judicature for the affairs of this county should be here held and kept, and the county Goal or Prison should be and remain here forever, which privilege your Petitioners, by the said removal, are not only deprived of, but are compelled to attend their necessary business at the distance of eighteen or twenty miles, to their great and manifest injury and expence: That your Petitioners find, by experience, that the business in the said courts is so greatly increased, occasioned by the extensiveness and increased population of the said county, that the various suits commenced therein cannot be determined in any reasonable time, to the great damage of those who are necessitated to prosecute or defend their just and legal rights therein; from which, and a variety of other reasons that might be assigned, a division of the said county is become absolutely necessary: And your Petitioners flatter themselves that no opposition will be made thereto, when it is considered that your Petitioners have generously paid their full share of the sum of four thousand pounds and upwards, for erecting public buildings at the Turks-head, in Goshen township, purely to ease and satisfy their brethren in the remote parts of the said county, and that your Petitioners have contracted and agreed with the owner of the old Court-house, Prison and Work-house, in the said Borough, for the absolute purchase thereof for public use.

Your petitioners therefore request that your Honorable House will please to permit a bill to be brought in, to divide the said county of Chester, and to direct that the courts of justice may be held at the borough of Chester, as heretofore; and your petitioners will gratefully acknowledge your attention to the public good.